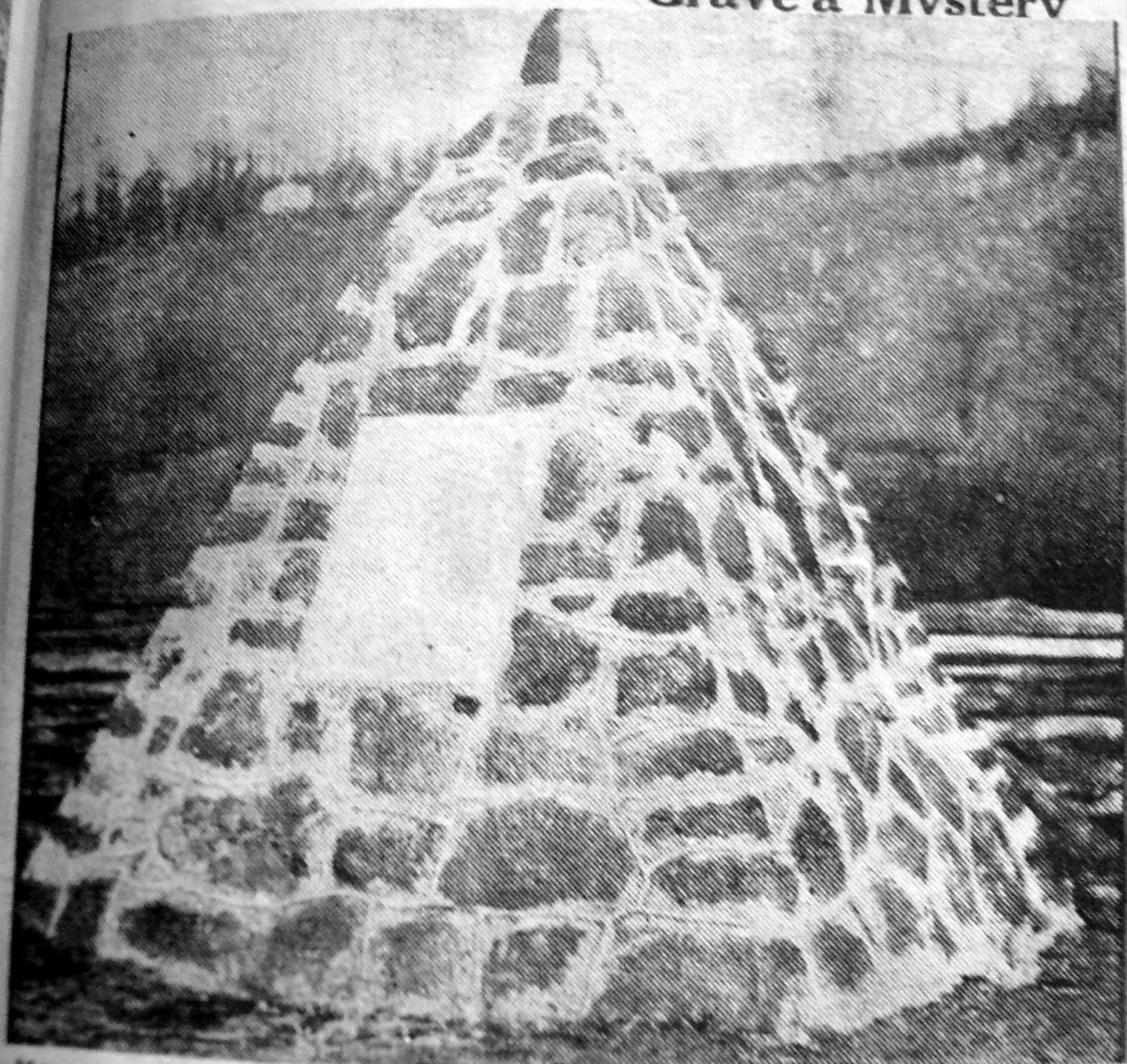


Knights of the Go

Sir Alexander Spotswood, a Man With Vision and t

Left Many Monuments to His Foresight in C

Grave a Mvsterv



Monument at Swift Run Gap where the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe first glimpsed the Valley of Virginia on September 5, 1716.

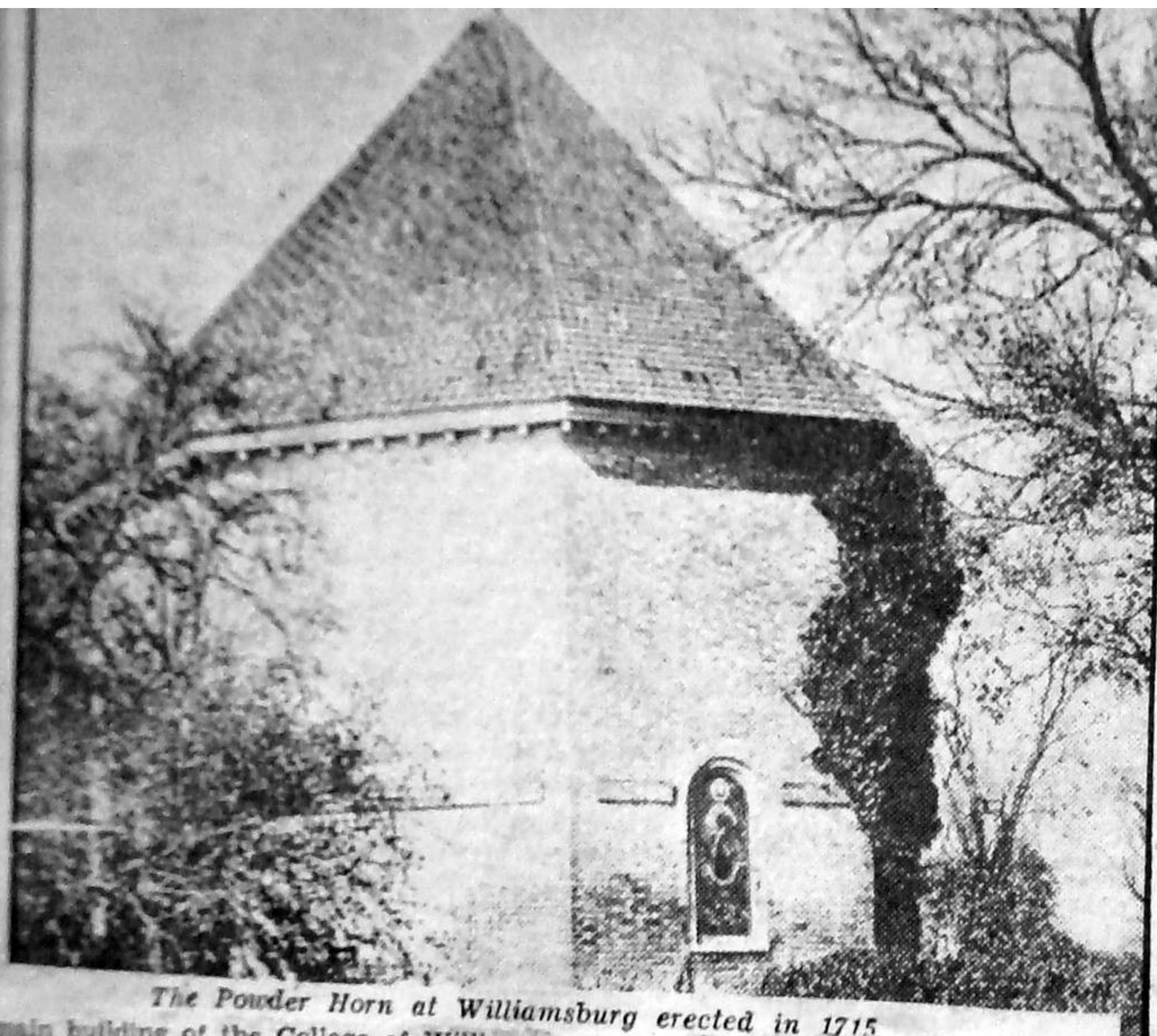
BY SALLE GRAVATT FOX

FOR many years a gay velvet vest displayed in a case, as one enters the reading room of the Virginia State Library has intrigued us. The card attached to this waistcoat states that more than two hundred years ago

dren: John, who died before the restoration of Charles II, Sir Alexander, who carried on the line of the family, and Robert, father of Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia.

Half-Brother Became Governor of Gibraltar

English
up and



The Powder Horn at Williamsburg erected in 1715

main building of the College of William and Mary burned. The Governor persuaded the House of Burgesses to appropriate the sum necessary to rebuild the Capitol and being a friend of learning began to co-operate most energetically with Blair in restoring the college. In his will he bequeathed William and Mary College his books and maps and mathematical instruments. The brick octagon-shaped Powder Horn in Williamsburg will always be associated with this colorful Scotsman. He also aided in the erection of Bruton Church in 1712 and became the first permanently successful promotor of the iron industry in the colony.

Lure of Mountains
Beckoned Adventurer

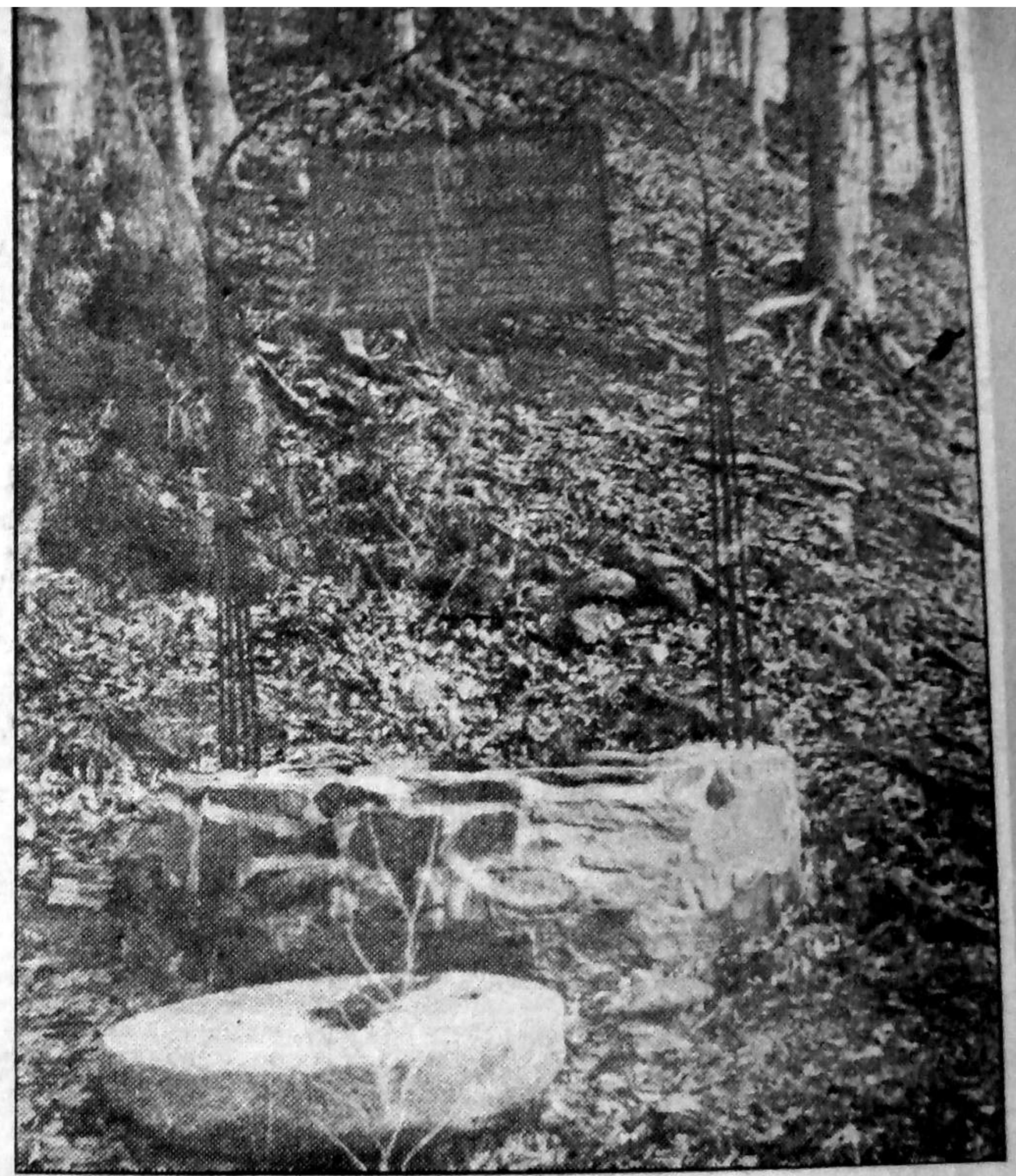
GOVERNOR SPOTSWOOD had long desired to make a trip to the mountains, for this stalwart soldier, who had fought the French and the Spaniard in Europe looked north of Virginia and saw the French drawing

gallant band of adventurers reached Swift Run Gap, and looked down upon the fertile and verdant valley of Virginia.

John Fontaine describes the events of September 5, 1716 as follows: "We were obliged to have axmen clear the way in some places. We followed the windings of James River, observing that it came from the very top of the mountains.—

About one of the clock we got to the top of the mountain.—We drank King George's health and all of the Royal Family's health at the very top of the Appalichian Mountains." Later in his journal Fontaine describes the events of September 7, he says: "We crossed the river, which we called the Euphrates. It is very deep—We drank some healths—I graved my name on a tree by the riverside; the Governor buried a bottle, with a paper inclosed on which he writ that he took possession of this place in the name and for King George the First of England."

On September 10 the party reached Germana



"Fountain Spring" at Germana, where the Spotswoods lived, from which the family secured its drinking water.

Having returned to England Sir Alexander married in 1724, Anne Butler Brayne, daughter of Richard and Anne Brayne of St. Margaret's, Westminster, England, he remained in England until 1730 when he was appointed Deputy-Postmaster-General of the American Colonies. Returning to Germanna with his family where he had built his "enchanted palace," he found his manager had proved very inefficient and lax and Spotswood told William Byrd that he should have known better than to have left an astronomer as overseer of iron

China. This exploit was so sudden, and accompany'd with such a noise, that it surpriz'd me, and perfectly frightened Mrs. Spotswood. But 'twas worth all the damage to show the moderation and good humor with which she bore this disaster. In the Evening, the noble colonel came home from his mines, who saluted me very civilly; and Mrs. Spotswood's sister, Miss Thaky, who had been to meet him en cavalier, was so kind too as to bid me welcome. We talked over a legend of ol storys, supped about 9, and then prattl'd with the ladys til 'twas

with the...
side in the...
in 1712 and...
with...
industry in the...
Love of Mountains

Backward Adventurer

GOVERNOR SPOTSWOOD had first
desired to make a trip to the south-
west. He had selected a guide, who had
taught the French and the Spanish in
Europe Indian south of Virginia and saw
the French drawing secret, and to the
south the Spanish occupied Florida, to
this forward looking Englishman, we
now would come when the Spanish
and the French pioneers would
meet at some point along the
Mississippi and form a solid wall of
Catholics, which Protestant England
could not pierce, therefore England must
put a wedge or wall between the future
meeting of the French and Spanish.
Thus began the first of those long series
of thrusts into the Virginia wilderness
which ultimately resulted in the opening
up of the entire continent. What was
behind those mountains that men said
were "impassable"? If they reached the
top could they see the Mississippi River?
Would it be possible to view Lake Erie
and the French settlements from that
elevation? September 5, Thursday, of
this week will mark the two hundred
and nineteenth anniversary of the ar-
rival of Spotswood and his "Knights"
at the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains
whence they saw the Shenandoah Valley
spread out below them. Leaving Wil-
iamsburg in August, 1716, accompanied
by John Fontaine, Spotswood spent the
night at Chelsea and rode the next day
to Blandfield where Robert Beverly
joined them. They traveled up the val-
ley of the Rappahannock to Germana
where the other gentlemen, rangers,
servants and Indian guides were as-
sembled. On August 29 they left Ger-
mana and after an arduous journey,
through the Virginia wilderness this

Appalachian Mountains." Later in the
Journal Fontaine describes the events of
September 5, he says: "We crossed the
river, which we called the Euphrates. It
is very deep.—We drank some healths
—I graved my name on a tree by the
stream; the Governor buried a bottle,
with a paper inclosed on which he writ
that he took possession of this place in
the name and for King George the First
of England."

On September 10 the party reached
Germana. Spotswood and Fontaine and
a few others continued on to Williams-
burg where they arrived September 17.
Upon their return Spotswood presented
each of his companions with a golden
horseshoe, the king refused to pay for
the golden jewels but knighted the
Governor, so he became Sir Alexander.
Ticknor it was who wrote:

*"The knightliest of the knightly race
That, since the days of old,
Have kept the lamp of chivalry
Alight in hearts of gold:
The kindest of the kindly band.
That, rarely hating ease
They rode with Spotswood 'round the
land,
And Raleigh 'round the seas."*

**Displaced While on
Visit to Indians**

GOVERNOR SPOTSWOOD went to
New York in 1722 to meet the In-
dians of the Five Nations. The negotia-
tion of this treaty seems to have been
his last official act, for later records
of the Council disclose the fact that he
was superseded in office by Governor
Drysdale while absent on this important
mission. This was among the most
notable of his many beneficial achieve-
ments for the colony, because it ended
the ancient warfare between the Five
Nations and the tributary Indians of
Virginia. The Virginia clergy having
successfully displaced Spotswood in his
absence, we find that the parsimonious
House of Burgesses, did not pay the bill
of 600 pounds for this trip until 1730,
although it was undertaken for the
benefit of the colony.

1730 when he was appointed Deputy-
Postmaster-General of the American
Colonies. Returning to Germana with
his family where he had built his "en-
chanted palace," he found his manager
had proved very inefficient and lax and
Spotswood told William Byrd that he
should have known better than to have
left an astronomer as overseer of iron
mines.

For nine years he gave his time to es-
tablishing a postal system in America.
Those of you who motor down the Tide-
water Trail will see about five miles east
of Fredericksburg this highway marker:

Colonial Post Office

"Here was Newpost, the quarters of
Alexander Spotswood (Governor of
Virginia, 1710-22), deputy-postmast-
er-general for the colonies, 1730-39.
Spotswood also had an iron furnace
here."

Byrd Penned Word

Picture of Spottswood

THE most winning picture of Spots-
wood in his private life is to be found
in the description which Colonel Byrd
gave of his visit to Germana in 1732.
"I arrived," he records, "about 3 o'clock,
and found only Mrs. Spotswood at home,
who received her old acquaintance with
many a gracious smile. I was carried
into a room elegantly set off with Pier
Glasses, the latter of which came some-
time after to an odd misfortune. Amongst
other favorite animals that cheered the
Lady's Solitude, a brace of tame Deer
ran familiarly about the House, and one
of these came to stare at me as a stran-
ger. But unluckily spying her own figure
in the glass, she made a spring over the
tea table, that stood under it, and shat-
tered the glass to pieces, and falling
back upon the tea table, made a terrible
fracas among the

good humor with which she bore this
disaster. In the Evening, the noble
colonel came home from his mines, who
saluted me very civilly; and Mrs. Spots-
wood's sister, Miss Thaky, who had been
to meet him en cavalier, was so kind too
as to bid me welcome. We talked over
a legend of old stories, supped about 9,
and then prattled with the lady till 'twas
time for a traveller to retire. In the
mean time, I observed my old friend to
be very uxorious, and exceedingly fond
of his children. This was so opposite to
the maxims he used to preach up before
he was marry'd, that I cou'd not forbear
rubbing up the memory of them. But he
gave a very good natur'd turn to his
change of Sentiments by alleging that
whoever brings a poor gentlewoman into
so solitary a place, from her friends and
acquaintance, would be ungrateful not
to use her and all that belongs to her,
with all possible tenderness."

"Beneath the arm

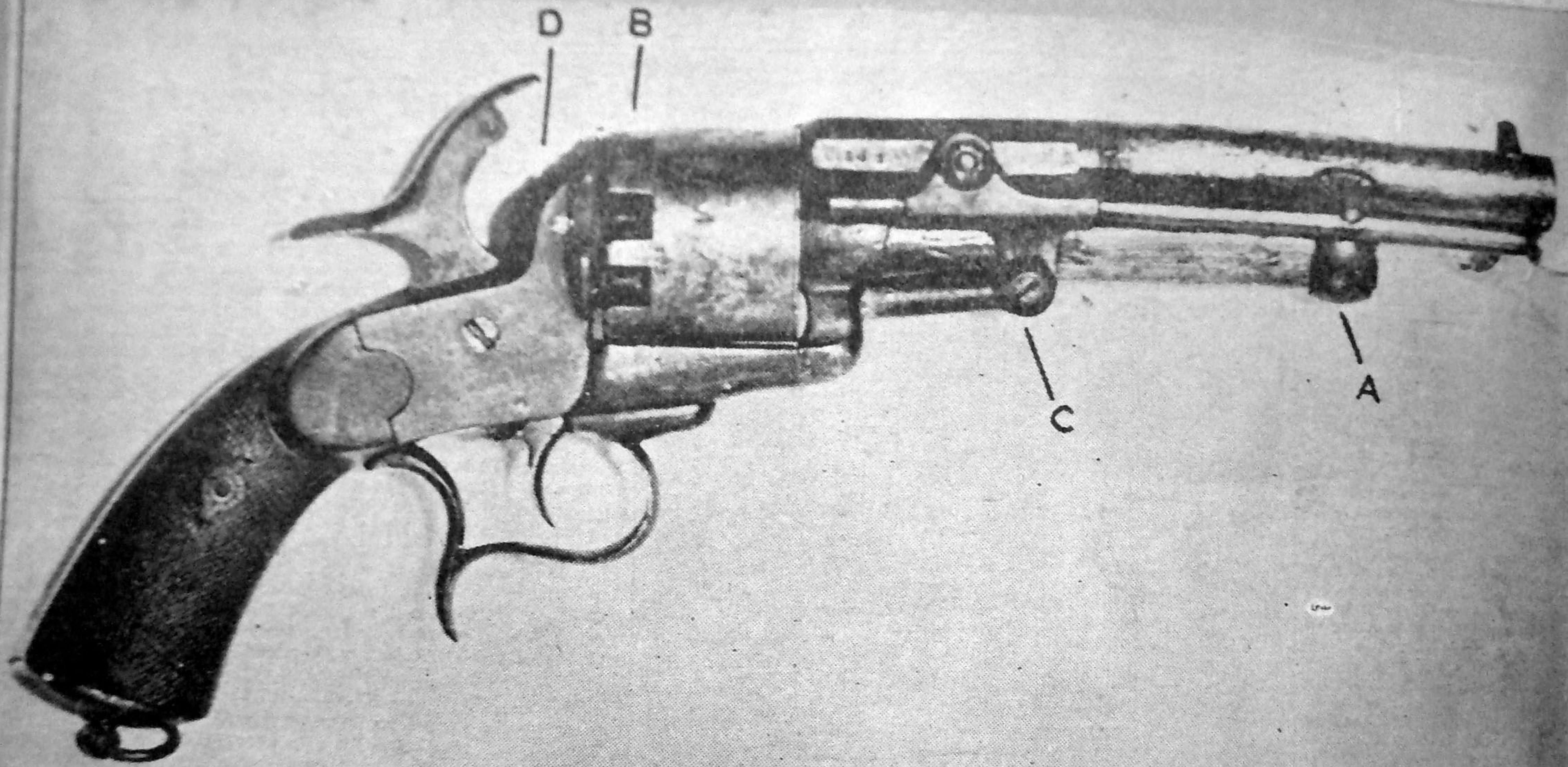
*Of this embracing wood, a good man
made*

*His home, like Abraham resting in
the shade*

Of Mamre's lonely palms."

For 10 years Spotswood and his
family enjoyed the pleasures of the
"enchanted palace" at Germana and
drank from the Fountain Spring. In
1739 Spain and England were again at
war and Spotswood with his customary
zest raised a company of Virginians to
fight the Spanish. He went to Annapolis
to confer with representatives from the
northern colonies, and died there June
7, 1740—and is buried—no one knows
where!

"The knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust
Their souls are with the saints, we
trust."



This pistol was patented by Dr. Jean LeMat in the United States Patent Office in 1856. Dr. LeMat was afterwards commissioned a colonel in the Confederate forces. In the photo A—is the barrel from which was fired the 60 calibre charge of grapeshot; B—the nine revolving chambers which fired .42 calibre shots; C—the pivot on which operated the reaming device; D—the percussion cap which fired the grape chamber

One Gun That Could 'Hold Off an Army'

BY WILLIAM A. ALBAUGH

DR. JEAN ALEXANDRE FRANCOIS LEMAT was a Creole physician of New Orleans and practiced medicine in that city prior to the War Between the States. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he invented a pistol embracing a new principle. This pistol was patented in the United States Patent Office in 1856, and is best described by the New Orleans Daily Delta, of June, 1861, as being: "one of the most

Formidable French Firearm Brought Through The Blockade for Confederates Shot Nine Charges as Pistol and One as Shotgun

contract through the Navy Department, for 2,000 more revolvers.

American Deal to

Make Pistol

revolver, one of the most formidable weapons of the pistol kind ever invented."

Why this deal fell through, there is no record. We find no further mention of

tinued but the heads of the firm also engaged in the sale of military clothing to the Confederate government. This clothing was purchased in France through the company's correspondents—J. R. LeMore & Co. of LeHarve, France. These last activities were clothed behind the tobacco buying business.

With the fall of New Orleans, the Edward Gautherin & Co. came in for a close examination by the Federals, and their dealings were discovered.

... chambers which fired 42 calibre shots; C—the pivot on which operated the
... the Confederate forces. In the
... the grape chamber

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A soldier of this period gives a rather apt description by saying: "With a pistol like this, a soldier could face an entire army, even though he had no other weapon, for if after shooting nine times without reloading, there is still a man standing, you still have in your hands a piece equivalent to a shotgun. If after firing this the entire army hasn't been killed, you might just as well surrender!"

The truth of this statement is all the more apparent when one realizes that until this war, there were few guns or pistols, that would shoot more than once.

While this pistol was patented in 1856, none apparently were manufactured during the next few years, or if any were, there are none existing today to prove the fact.

With the war, LeMat turned from doctoring to a more lucrative profession, and combining patriotism with a chance for financial gain, he lost no time in placing his "formidable piece" before the Confederate authorities. Five months after the start of the war, he had succeeded in placing a contract with the Army Department of the Confederate States, for 5,000 of his revolvers. Shortly after his contract with the Army Department, he placed another

Formidable French Firearm Brought Through The Blockade for Confederates Shot Nine Charges as Pistol and One as Shotgun

contract through the Navy Department, for 2,000 more revolvers.

American Deal to Make Pistols Failed

ANOTHER proof to support this claim, is from the New Orleans Daily Delta of June, 1861, of which part has been quoted in the opening paragraph: "F. W. C. Cook, of the firm of Cook and Brother, manufacturers of Enfield model guns, contemplate the manufacture of Dr. LeMat's grapeshot

revolver, one of the most formidable weapons of the pistol kind ever invented."

Why this deal fell through, there is no record. We find no further mention of LeMat, or his pistols in connection with any American manufacturer.

Soon after the war had started LeMat found a connection with the Edward Gautherin Company of New Orleans. This company had, until the war, been engaged in buying tobacco for the French Government. When the war started the business con-

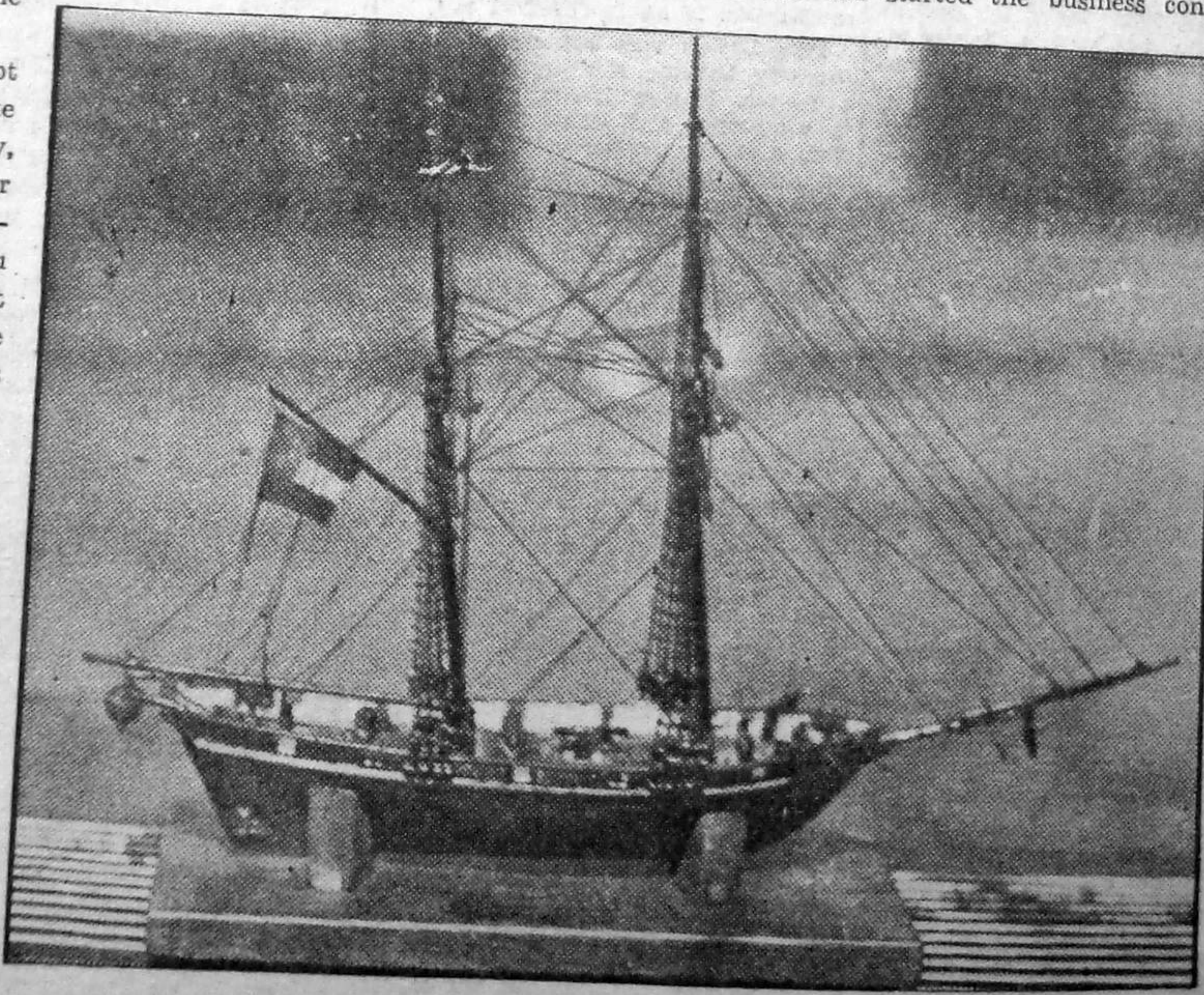
tinued but the heads of the firm also engaged in the sale of military clothing to the Confederate government. This clothing was purchased in France through the company's correspondents—J. R. LeMore & Co. of LeHarve, France. These last activities were clothed behind the tobacco buying business.

With the fall of New Orleans, the Edward Gautherin & Co. came in for a close examination by the Federals, and their dealings with the Confederates were soon discovered. LeMat at this time was in all probability in Europe, having sailed for England on the English ship "Trent," having as fellow passengers Mason and Slidell.

ETIENE NICHOLAS MONTARDIER, the bookkeeper of the Edward Gautherin & Co., stated upon being questioned before General Butler, Union leader, who captured New Orleans: "I have not seen Colonel LeMat for sometime, and don't know whether he is here or in Europe."

LeMat, continued from London to Paris. In Paris, he went into partnership with Girard and Son, a gun manufacturing concern of that city. The agreement was that Girard and Son should fill the contracts LeMat already had with the Confederate Army and Navy Departments, for the manufacture of his pistols. Girard was to make the pistols, while LeMat received a certain percentage of the profits.

The first of his pistols were manufactured in Paris by Girard and Son, in 1862. Apparently at first, LeMat took an active interest in the manufacturing. The first pistols made were identical with the accompanying illustration. They were marked simply "LeMat's Patent." Less than 10 pistols were made with this marking, for soon after the first pistol was made, LeMat received his commission as colonel in the Confederate army—for services rendered—and the markings on his pistol were changed to "Col. LeMat's Patent." Save the difference in marking, the gun remained unchanged. The earliest known LeMat is serial No. 4, in a private collection. This piece is marked, simply LeMat's Patent. Serial No. 10 LeMat pistol, in the Milwaukee Museum, is marked "Col. LeMat's Patent."



A model of a blockade runner such as brought the Le Mat pistols into the South from Nassau. (Property of the author.)



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ATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 3, 1942

Necrology

JUDGE GEO. W. McCLINTIC

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the Kanawha Presbyterian Church in Charleston for Judge George W. McClintic, who passed away at his home then Friday, September 25.

George W. McClintic, 76, for more than 20 years was presiding jurist in the Southern West Virginia Federal Court district. Judge McClintic was appointed to the bench July 25, 1921, and was relieved of involuntary duties early last year.

He was born in Pocahontas County Jan. 4, 1866, the son of William M. and Mary Mathews McClintic. In boyhood he attended the public schools of his native county and later attended Roanoke College from which he graduated with an A. B. degree in 1883. A year later he received an A. M. degree from the same college and went to the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in law in 1886. In 1928, Roanoke College conferred on him its LL.D. degree.

Following his admission to the bar in 1886, he went to Denver, Colo., and began the practice of his profession. He remained there two years and returned to West Virginia. At Charleston he formed a partnership with the late Wesley Molloyhan, into which the late W. Gordon Mathews was later taken.

a storm center of drawing-room, street and night life discussion, for his strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition laws, and his grand jury lectures admonishing those who flouted these laws.

The most notable labor case which came before him was that of the Red Jacket Coal Co. and about 100 other coal companies, joined in petitioning for an injunction to restrain the United Mine Workers organization from interfering with their miner employees and inducing them to violate contracts with the companies. Judge McClintic granted the injunction and at the same time issued a declaration of his reasons: That the union was intimidating miners and in doing so was curtailing the coal mines in restraint of production and attempting to close trade. His decision was appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, where he was sustained. The Supreme Court of the United States later refused to review the case thus virtually upholding him.

Judge McClintic also sat in several other cases in which the coal operators of West Virginia were litigants, including the famous Lake Cargo case, which involved the freight rate differential allowed by the Interstate Commission, to the advantage of Pennsylvania operators.

Several years ago, Judge McClintic was designated to sit in a New York City U. S. District

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Following his admission to the bar in 1886, he went to Denver, Colo., and began the practice of his profession. He remained there two years and returned to West Virginia. At Charleston he formed a partnership with the late Wesley Mollohan, into which the late W. Gordon Mathews was later taken. The partnership continued until he went on the bench in 1921.

During the years of his private practice, Judge McClintic served as city attorney of Charleston, 1915-17. In 1919 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the House of Delegates, and he was serving in that body when President Harding appointed him to the federal bench, succeeding the late Judge B. F. Keller.

In the legislature, Judge McClintic was the outstanding majority member and virtually dominated that body while chairman of its judiciary committee and serving as majority floor leader. Working with the Republican organization he was responsible for various important measures of that session. The good roads amendment to the constitution was one of them.

It was as a United States Judge that he first came into statewide, then national prominence. Later he was also to attract the attention of the nation by his decisions awarding injunctions in labor dispute cases in which violation of contracts were attempted by union leaders. Through the first ten years of his service on the bench, he was

Court of the United States later refused to review the case thus virtually upholding him.

Judge McClintic also sat in several other cases in which the coal operators of West Virginia were litigants, including the famous Lake Cargo case, which involved the freight rate differential allowed by the Interstate Commission, to the advantage of Pennsylvania operators.

Several years ago, Judge McClintic was designated to sit in a New York City U. S. District Court, in the trial of the famed criminal lawyer, Fallon, who was indicted on a charge of jury bribing. Because of the prominence of the case, Judge McClintic's name was flashed throughout the nation. In the trial, Fallon acted as his own attorney and thus held an advantage over the court itself, because there was no way to penalize him for violating rules as to law and evidence, and the defendant is said to have availed himself of any opportunity to flaunt the court by asking misleading questions in the presence of the jury. Fallon was found not guilty but lived only a short time after his trial.

Judge McClintic married Miss Ethel Knight of Charleston in 1907. She died August 19, 1934. Surviving is a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Knight McClintic, who has distinguished herself in scholarly pursuits. Services were held Sunday afternoon at the Kanawha Presbyterian Church in Charleston, conducted by Rev. Warren S. Stone. After cremation of the body, Masonic rites were to be held at Spring Hill Cemetery with interment of his ashes.

25 50

Capt. A. M. McClintic died Tues- 17.50
day evening, Jan. 17. He was a 20.50
native of Bath County, 1911.

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Deaths

Sterl McElwee

Sterl F. McElwee died at his home in Marlinton Thursday, October 27, 1960. He had been ill from a heart condition for thirteen years.

Mr. McElwee was a member of the Marlinton Presbyterian Church. He was a merchant, a veteran of World War I and a member of Pocahontas Post No. 50, American Legion.

Born January 27, 1889, he was a son of the late Divers and Hannah Jackson McElwee.

Surviving him are his wife, Mrs. Anna Belle Wooddell McElwee; a son, Sterle Edward McElwee; a brother, Howard McElwee, of Marlinton; and a sister, Mrs. Kate Moore Arbogast, of Huntersville.

The funeral was conducted by his pastor, the Rev. W. E. Pierce, on Sunday afternoon in the Marlinton Presbyterian Church, with burial in Mountain View Cemetery. Honorary pallbearers were members of the American Legion, and flower bearers were women of the Presbyterian Church.

MISS MERLE McCLURE

JOHN C. CHARLOTTE
Calvin McClung
ly Tuesday mo
1961) near his h
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A native of Ba
born July 10 18
of the late Wil
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ing as a trustee
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Surviving are
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Funeral serv
Given McGuff
Sunday at 2:0
Ashwood Met
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Interment was
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Mr. McGuffin
three daughter
Corbett, Monte
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Mrs. Mary Mo

ected by McLaughlin Funeral Home.

James J. McGraw

James Jefferson McGraw was born at Falmouth Kentucky, on October 12, 1866, and died in the Pocahontas Memorial Hospital, in Marlinton, on Thursday, March 16, 1961, aged 94 years and 5 months. He had been a resident of Marlinton since 1907.

In 1887 he was married to Miss Josephine Davis, of Ezel, Kentucky, who died August 3, 1907, at Onoto. To this union were born four children: Mrs. Ward M. Wimer, of Marlinton; John L. McGraw, of Roanoke, Virginia; Mrs. Clarence L. Barlow, of Edray; and Mrs. Ervin C. Cunningham, deceased.

On June 9, 1910, he married Miss Nellie Butler, of Burnsville, Virginia, who preceded him in death on March 10, 1949. To this marriage were born two children, Mrs. Odie G. Clarkson and James W. McGraw, of Marlinton.

Other survivors include seven grandchildren, eleven great grandchildren, and a half-brother, Joe McGraw, of Washington, Iowa.

Funeral services were held in the Smith Funeral Home on Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock by his pastor, the Rev. Herbert M. Pennington, Jr., of the Marlinton Methodist Church. Burial was made in the family plot in Mountain View Cemetery.

in the east chapel of Har Funeral Home Tuesday (Apr 1961) at 3 p.m., conducted by Rev. Howard Wilson, D. I. sisted by the Rev. John Osteen. **D-4-17-61**

Interment will be in Ti Spring Church Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be E McNeil, Alex McNeil, W Waddoll, Thomas Ramsey Ramsey, Kenneth Varner, ard Lambert and Michael

Mrs. Burta McG

Mrs. Burta Wright M fin, 80, widow of John Guffin, died at St. Nursing Home, Cha ville at 12:30 p.m. M Sept. 2. **1963**

Mrs. McGuffin was l Carolina County, the ter of the late Charl Ann Podd Wright.

She is survived b daughters, Mrs. Eli Wallace of Warm S and Mrs. Julia Wood Claire, Wisc.; one son, C. McGuffin, Jr., Ft. Tex.

Funeral services were Wednesday, September 2:30 p.m. in Warm S Presbyterian Church, wi Rev. Parker Perkins of ing. Internment was i Warm Springs Cemete

Active pallbearers Ralph Cleek, George Robert A. Cleek, Holmes Guffin, James Clarkson Walter Farnsworth

Mrs. Joe S. McNeel

Mrs. Mary Caroline Curry McNeel, aged 91, died at her home in Hillsboro on Sunday, January 28, 1962. She had been ill for five months.

Born at Huntersville on June 1, 1870, she was a daughter of William and Lucy Hill Curry. Her husband, Joseph Samuel McNeel, preceded her in death.

Surviving her are three children, Thomas P. McNeel, of Lewisburg, Henry W. McNeel and Lucille McNeel, of Hillsboro, and four grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at the Wesley Methodist Church, of which she was a member, by the Rev. Owen Lee and the Rev. John I. Prather. Burial was in the McNeel Cemetery.

Mrs. Ethel G. McElwee

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Mother Learns Sad

News of Son

4-12-1945

Mrs. W. H. Miller of Warm Springs received the distressing news this week that her son, Pfc Richard Roadarmer, was killed in action in the Philippines. The information was contained in a letter from a "buddy" of Pfc. Roadarmer, who said "they had never recovered the body". The writer stated that he had talked with Pfc. Roadarmer about 10 minutes before they were attacked, but that there were some details he was not permitted to tell. Whether the "attack" was on land or water is not disclosed.

In the last letter his mother received, the soldier said he "was packed and ready to move". It was written from the Dutch East Indies.

Mrs. Miller has received no official information in regard to her son other than the war department telegram which reported him as "missing in action" since Jan. 12. Pfc. Roadarmer was forces of the army air corps, and had previously been stationed in New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

Pfc. Roadarmer was inducted in April, 1943, and had been overseas for a year.

Obituaries listed are the Rev. A. Miller, Big Valley, on Oct. 28
Howard H. Slaven, Meadowdale on Oct. 26; and Mrs. Maggie E Kramer, Bolan, on Oct. 30.
25418-1931

Mrs. Lottie Mitchell

Mrs. Lottie Mitchell, 51, of Brandywine, W. Va., died Monday, March 16 at Rockingham Memorial Hospital, Harrisonburg. Mrs. Mitchell was the wife of Eldon E Mitchell and was born in Pendleton County, W. Va. on May 6, 1912, a daughter of the late Labon and Emma Puffenberger Kiser.

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Clyde Wallace Moore

Clyde Wallace Moore, aged 77, died Friday, November 23, 1962, in the Pocahontas Memorial Hospital after a long illness. Death was attributed to cancer.

Born at Mill Point, March 29, 1885 he was a son of the late John and Mary E. McNeel Moore.

He was a retired carpenter.

Preceding him in death were two sons, John Wallace, aged 8, and an infant son.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Grace Waugh Moore; three sisters, Mrs. Lura Brill and Mrs. Mabel Hudson, both of Marlinton, and Mrs. Marjorie Roberts, of Huntington.

Funeral services were conducted Monday afternoon in the Marlinton Methodist Church with the Rev. George McCune and the Rev. Fred Oxendale of Oak Hill, in charge. Burial was in Mountain View Cemetery.

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"Piggie" McGuffin Killed at Manila

2-23-1945
Mrs. Adam Randolph McGuffin of Hot Springs received a telegram from the war department, Sunday, Mar. 19, informing her of the death of her husband. The message stated that Pfc. McGuffin was killed in action on February 23 at Manila, Luzon, in the Philippine Islands.

Pfc. "Piggie" McGuffin entered the service in October, 1943, and had been overseas since last summer. He was in New Guinea for a time, and took part in the invasion of Luzon. He was killed in combat during the fierce fighting at Manila.

Before being inducted into the army he was employed at The Homestead, Hot Springs.

He is survived by his wife and a small son, Gerald Randolph, of Hot Springs. His father, R. G. McGuffin of Hot Springs and two sisters and a brother also survive: Pfc. Mary M. McGuffin, WAC, who is stationed in Florida; Mrs. Roy Livesay of Covington, and Ralph McGuffin of Washington, D. C.

"Piggie" is the second member of his family to make the supreme sacrifice while in the service of his country. A brother, T-Sgt. Herbert L. McGuffin, radio operator on a heavy bomber, was killed in a plane crash in South America in November, 1943.

Rites at Millboro

for Mrs. McCoy

4-5-5-1946
Mrs. Virginia Grove McCoy passed away at her home in Millboro on May 5 at 1:00 a.m., after an illness of 4 years. Mrs. McCoy was born November 3, 1858 in Bath County, where she had spent her entire life. She served as Postmistress at Millboro for a number of years. She was a life long member of the Windy Cove Presbyterian Church, but had attended the Millboro Presbyterian Church in the last years of her active life.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bragg of Washington, D. C., and two sons, W. G., and B. A., of Millboro, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Marie Zimmerman, of Millboro. Eighteen other grandchildren, 15 great grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews also survive.

The funeral services were held from the Millboro Presbyterian Church on May 6 at 3 o'clock p. m., conducted by her pastor, the Rev. Forrest Ford. Interment was made in the Windy Cove cemetery by the side of her late husband, Andrew J. McCoy.

Pallbearers were: Active, Jas. L. Clarkson, Creigh Tyree, O. C. Zimmerman, Dr. S. P. Hileman, Jacob Harouff and D. L. Glick.

Dr. J. W. Price Dies at Marlinton

Dr. James Ward Price, 77 years old, died early Tuesday morning, May 7, 1946, at Marlinton, W. Va. He had been in failing health for several months.

The funeral will be held Thursday afternoon from the Marlinton Presbyterian Church by his pastor, the Rev. J. C. Wool, D. D. Interment will be made in the family plot in Mtn. View cemetery with Masonic honors beside the grave of his father, Rev. W. T. Price, D. D.

The deceased was a son of the late Rev. Wm. T. and Anna Randolph Price. He was born at Monterey, Va., on Nov. 21, 1868. He married Miss Lura M. Sharp of Edray, W. Va., who preceded her husband nearly 20 years ago. They are survived by a son, W. L. Price, and a daughter, Julia Randolph Price. Two sisters, Dr. Susan A. Price of Williamsburg, Va., and Mrs. Anna V. Hunter of Marlinton, and two brothers Dr. Norman R. Price and Calvin W. Price, survive. Another brother, Andrew, lawyer and historian, preceded him 16 years ago.

Dr. Price first prepared for a teaching career, but later graduated in medicine. Returning to his home community he practiced medicine for 55 years and was active in the profession up to a few months before his passing.

A leader in business affairs in his community, he was president of the Bank of Marlinton. He once represented his county in the state legislature.